TIE-UP SOON OVER. Commissioner Waring and Comptroller Fitch Exchange Typewritten Broadsides Over Contractor Tate—The Mayor Sald to Bave Insisted That Work He Resumed

The merry battle of the typewriter drowned out all other noises in the offices of Comptroller Fitch and Col. Waring yesterday. The truce of a year that had existed between the two distinguished gentlemen had been broken, and they had renewed their old game of bombarding each other with statements. There was a difference, however, between the present trouble and all those that have preceded it. In times past the public has sat back and enjoyed the sharp and caustic repartee of the two men and its interests have not suffered. This time, because Comptroller Fitch has held up some of Contractor Tate's bills, Col. Waring ordered a strike, and yesterday not a cart moved or a broom swept or a scow went to sea in the whole big city of New York. Unsightly cans of ashes, garbage, and rubbish filled every basement area. The accumulated filth of a day lay on the pavements, and if nothing else was accomplished Col. Waring at least showed the public w necessary his department is to its comfort.

Of course such a state of things was bound not to last. The Mayor, it is suspected, reasoned with Col. Waring, and orders were sent to the stables last evening to send out the carts at 6 o'clock this morning. All the sweepers will go

o'clock this moraing. All the sweepers will go to work at the same hour.

This is not the first time that Contractor Herbert into has been the bone of contention. From the very first Mr. Fitch has resented the fact that Col. Waring has made private argangements with Tate without advising him at the considered as satisfactory accounting for all the money that has gone to Tate. In a strict legal sense, Col. Waring in some of the matters has not had to render an accounting to Mr. Fitch, but the latter, as chief financial officer of the city, has considered it due him to know how so many thousand dollars have been appeal. EARLY TROUBLES OVER TATE.

Enow how so many knowand decisies have been appear.

EARLY TROUBLES OVER TATE.

The trouble dates back to when Col. Waring first came into office and gave to Tate the scowtrimming privilege. This has been worth to this city between \$70,000 and \$80,000 a year, but as soon as Tate got it the city derived no more revenue from it. When called on for an explanation Col. Waring said that Tate got this in return for collecting and disposing of rubbish, a crematory having been built by him to experiment with and find out what that was worth to the city. This went on until last spring, when the new garbage contracts were made, and it was announced that the privilege of collecting and disposing of the waste paper and rubbish was worth \$250,000 a year. Tate got that contract. He also got the contract for disposing of snow and ice, for which the city paid him last year nearly a quarter of a million.

Comptroller Fitch, as all know, has since the civil service has been extended to all departments been very wary about O. K.ing bills and warrants until he found that all the men on the payrolls were properly appointed. Heaps of trouble have been caused by the strict oversight has has exercised. Mr. Tate is employed to assist in carrying away the refuse and rubbish. As a contractor, he has not gut his employes from the Civil Service Bureau, and Mr. Fitch wants to know "If not, why not?" and has held up his bills until he has secured advice on the subject. The law governing the employment of men in the Street Cleaning Department is in chapter 368, section 705, Laws of 1804. The clause which Col. Waring says bars Contractor? Tate from this civil service restriction reads as follows:

"Provided that nothing herein contained shall."

"Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent said Commissioner whenever it shall be necessary to hire such boats, ateam tugs, scows, vessels, machines, tools or other property for a day or trip or for successive days or trips, witheut advertising or contract founded en sealed proposals or bids."

COMPTROLLER FIRES A BROADSIDE. As soon as Mr. Fitch reached his office yester-ay morning he gave out the following state-

day morning he gave out the following statement:

"The bills of Herbert Tate which are unpaid amount to about \$15,000, or one-half of one per cent. of the sum of over \$3,000,000 which is at Col. Waring's disposal. There has been no failure to pay to ye any other bills, and no refusal to pay these bills. The failure to pay them so far has been on account of legal questions connected with the civil service law and the street cleaning law, and the desire of this department to perform the duties for which it was created and which are incumbent upon it.

"The clause of the street-cleaning act upon which Col. Waring claims a right to establish a department free from civil service rules and free from public competition, within his own department, in the hands of Mr. Herbert Tate, is as follows:

"Provides that nothing herein contained shall prevent said Commissioner, whenever it shall be necessary, to hire such boats, steam turk scow, vasses, much mea, too a, or other property, on alay or a trip, and for successive days or trips, without advertising or contract founded on scaled proposals or bide, &c.

is as follows:

"Frordet that nothing herein contained shall prevent and Commissioners, shears that nothing herein contained shall prevent and Commissioners, shears that contained the prevent and Commissioners, shears that the modeled his head doxgedly, shears that the modeled his head doxgedly, shears that the contract founded on sealed proposals or tide, &c.

"Herbert Tate's bills are slike in wording and read, for instance, as follows:

"To service of the preserve above, and if the contract founded on sealed proposals or tide, &c.

"If the services of men and heres commanders, and the services of the property" above, and it the clivil Service law and its extensions by the Mayor do not apply at all its this justion branch of the Department of Street Cleaning Integration of Street Cleaning In

WARING RALLIES ROUND HIS PLAG. When Col. Waring saw this he replied as follows:
"Comptroller Fitch's statement to the papers concerning the stoppage of the work of this department is calculated to produce an impres-

sion the opposite of correct.

"After all that had followed on the subject what Mr. Flich said to me yesterday was a clear decision that he would not pay for the carts that I had hired from Herbert Tate as long as he could possibly nelp it.

"Mr. Tate's account runs back more than four

"Mr. Tale's account runs back more than four months. The city now owes him, to Oct. 9, about \$27,000. It has not paid him one dollar off this account. The first of the bills was sent to the Comptroller on July 13. From that time to this there have been half promises, a waiting for an opinion of the Counsei to the Corporation (which opinion asserted that the bills should be paid, sometimes sneering remarks as to why we 'would continue to employ Tate,' sometimes promises to attend to the matter 'In a few days,' once a statement made to me personally that he was ready to may most of what was should be paid, sometimes sneering remarks as to why we "would continue to emilor Tate, sometimes promises to attend to the matter "in a public thoroughings," once a statement made to me personally that he was ready to pay most of what was due to Tate in a few days, and a putting off on two or three later occasions. Yeslerday a flat statement as to his determination to 'sustain the tivil Service in w' and as to his "grave dou'tt's as to my right to employ carts driven by other than civil service men, delivered in such a way as to be accepted by any man who knows how the Comptroller always signifies his decisions to act upon this as absolute and final. It was as clear as day that he would never pay a collar on this contract if he could avoid it.

"This placed me immediately in a position of responsibility toward all contractors which i will not accept. It need be a matter of but a very few moments for the Finance Department to find some way to continue doing what it has always done in this matter, and what it must continue to emiloy contractors who are not to be just.

"I realize to the full the very serious result of even one day's storpage of work, but cannot continue to emiloy contractors who are not to be just.

"I realize to the full the very serious result of the roughlish as always do the class of the continue to emiloy contractors who are not to be just.

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"I realize to the full the very serious result of the roughlish when the while fave and the policeman with the very serious result of the roughlish when the very serious result

Tappend a letter from Deputy and Acting Commissioner Gibson to Comptroller Fitch, written while I was abread. Immediately after fir reacipt he asked tapt, Gibson to call upon him, and sed that he would pay Tate-bills. Incidentally, he asked that, Gibson to call upon him, and sed that he would pay Tate-bills. Incidentally, he asked that work? Capt. Gibson realied hat we liked Tate, and that he was doing the work to our satisfaction, and for less money than any one else would do it for the ray somepody circ more.

Mr. Herbert Tate has been made so conspicuous in connection with Mr. Fitch's opposition to this department as now carried on that I will say in Justice to him that I have had pretty constant business relations with him for the past line years, and that I know him well. He is an honest, intelligent, and capable man. Whenever I have bad difficult work to do in my procession i have always considered myself very fortunate if I could get him to help me. I shall always be glad to use his services in the department when I need an efficient and in the department when I need an efficient and in the department when I need an efficient and in the department when I need an efficient and in the department when I need an efficient and in the department when I need an efficient and in the department when I need an efficient and in the department when I need an efficient and in the department when I need an efficient and in the department when I need an efficient and in the department when I need an efficient and in the department when I need an efficient and in the pallid man. "Recause he's deven the car, while we who behave outrates when the same to stay on the car. Just as If the pallid man. "Recause he's due to the car, while we who behave outrates have to stay on the car. Just as If the pallid man. "Recause to stay on the car. Just as If the pallid man. "Recause to stay on the car. Just as If they all man. "Recause to stay on the car. Just as If they all man. "Recause to stay on the car. Just as If they all man. "

honest contractor. In his relations with the refuse experiment he was more than satisfactory from beginning to end, and the city was a very large gainer because of him."

Deputy Gibson's letter, referred to, was dated Sept. 22. Deputy Gibson calls Mr. Fitch's attention to the fact that the city at that time owed Tate \$18,000 and that Tate had threatened to discontinue the work unless he was puid. (apt, Gibson also said:

"I have repeatedly asked that some money be paid Mr. Tate on this account, knowing that it is in the interest of economy for him to continue this work, and this I have explained to yourself and the Deputy Comptroller.

"There has been no legal objection raised to the payment of this account, and once, I believe, are known to exist, and as the importance of this work cannot be exagerated. I make this my final appeal for the payment of these bills.

"Should Mr. Tate stop this work it would be simply useless for me to attempt to engage any one class to do it at the same figure, and if this paper collection has to cease, for the reason stated, it would not only hamper the work of this department, but it would also put the inhabitants of the city to a very great inconvenience."

RENEWED FIRING FROM THE FINANCE DEPART-

this department, but it would also put the inhabitants of the city to a very great inconvenience."

RENEWED FIRING FROM THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Col. Waring, it will be noticed, says that the city owes Tate \$27,000. Fitch says \$15,000. Mr. Fitch explained yesterplay that the amount might be more than \$15,000, but that \$15,000 was all he had knowledge of. As to the reported conversation between him and Capt. Gitson, in which he is reported to have asked Gibson why some one else than Tate was not employed to do the work, even at a higher price, the Comptroller said yesterday that this statement was only a partial truth. He said he was not yet ready to go into the Tate matter in detail. A time for that would come later. He did, however, make the following statement:

"I have read what Col. Waring says in regard to the questions involved in Mr. Tate's account. He is entirely mistaken as to his being placed in any pos. tion of responsibility toward all contractors. There is no legal question about any other work that I know of, and every bill of the department has been paid, as every proper bill will be. Mr. Tate has been paid on other accounts several hundred thousand dollars since he came here a little over a year ago, and cannot be in immediate payment of his bills is most improper, and is probably illegal, but no action of his will drive this department in order to force the immediate payment of his bills is most improper, and is probably illegal, but no action of his will drive this department in the doing anything not based on proper legal advice or a decision of the courts."

He added that the present move of Col. Waring was uncalled for and that the latter would gain nothing by it. How long this state of affairs will continue is not known. The men did not work yesterday and the prospects are that they won't work to-day. Mayor Strong refuses to discuss the matter, but it was reported yesterday that he had informed Col. Waring that work must be resumed to-day.

This present fight can only lead to another when

to say what he would do.

COL. WARING LIABLE TO ARREST.

Col. Waring by shutting up his department has left himself liable to indictment. Here is the Colonel's duty as iaid down by the Consolidation act:

"The Commissioner of Street Cleaning shall have power and authority and is hereby charged with the duty of causing the streets of said city, which shall include all the public avenues, streets, lanes, alleys, places, wharves, plers, and heads of slips therein, except such as are within any park under the control and management of the Department of Public Parks, to be thoroughly cleaned and kept cleaned at all times, and of removing from said city or otherwise disposing of, as often as the public health and use of the streets may require, all street sweepings, ashes, and garbage, and of removing new-fallen snow from leading thoroughfares and such other streets and avenues as may be found practicable."

and such other streets and avenues as may be found practicable."

For negligence of that duty section 108 gives the Mayor the power to remove the Commissioner, with the consent of two members of the Board of Health. Section 261 imposes, upon the Police Board the duty of notifying the the Health Board of an act or acts or omissions of any individual, persons, or corporation that encangers the public health or does not promote the public helath.

Sections 623 and 624 say that any police officer may arrest any person who by any act encangers the public health. Section 625 imposes the duty upon Magistrates to act upon complaints within the above sections with promptness.

ness.
Section 117 of the Penal Code says: "A publo officer upon whom any duty is enjoined by law who wilfully neglects to perform the duty is guilty of a misdenieanor."

THE BROOKLYNITE'S HOMECOMING. Trouble on the Bridge, Trouble in the Troi-

ley Cars, and No Zellef in Sight. A gloomy, pallid man stood hesitating in Park row on Friday evening. Happy-faced throngs were hurrying past him on their way up town, and brilliantly lighted saloons stood invitingly open all around him, but he only smiled bitterly at these suggestions of joy. At

how much worse the fire is than the frying pan.

Finally the pallid man got his car. The plain facts about the car will be found of general interest by people not living in Hroklyn. To Erocklynites they are commonolace, and not worth notice. The car seated twelve passengers on a side, making twenty-four persons sitting down. Into the space between the scats twenty-seven more passengers were compressed, making a total of fifty-one. On the rear platform, eleven more passengers were jammed, bringing the sum to sixty-two passengers. Then the conductor rang up seven more fares. Where these passengers were is not known, but as it is obvious that conductors do not count more passengers than their car carries, there must have been sixty-nine human beings on that car built to accommodate twenty-four passengers.

The reallid man was now about twenty-five ty-four passengers.

The pallid man was now about twenty-five minutes out from Park row. The car started, went half a block and stopped. It took the trolley men ten minutes more to get it going again.

trolley men ten minutes more to get it going again.

"This Seventh avenue line is the worst man' aged in the city!" exclaimed the pallid man- and the sixty-eight other passengers rejoined in chorus. "So it is!" But then almost every other line was thinking the same thing about the road he was travelling on.

The pallid man became gloomier. The car started, wort as far as Atlantic avenue, and stopped. A long line of brilliantly lighted cars could be seen extending up the avenue in front of it. They formed a splendid illumination for the street, but as a means of lighting a public thoroughfare it bore too close a resemblance to Nero's plan of lighting his gardens with bureing Christiaus to be pleasant to the people in the cars.

MANY BODIES CREMATED. THE NUMBER OF INCINERATIONS INCREASING YEARLY.

The United States at the Head of the Line of Countries Where it Is Practiced and New York the Foremost City - Expe-riences at the Fresh Pond Crematory. In the number of cremations the United States are first among countries, and New York leads the list of cities. Next to this country come Germany, Italy, France, England, Switzerland. After New York, among cities, comes Gotha, where the practice was begun in 1878. Cremation was unknown in New York until 885. Since that time there has been a steady increase in the annual number of cases, the ratio being about 20 per cent. a year. This method of disposing of the dead is most popular in this country among the Germans, who out

rank other nationalities four to one. The New York office of the Fresh Pond Crematory is at 62 Houston street, where there are a number of interesting things to be seen. Among these are six or eight reproductions of French photographs. You are not compelled to look at these, but they have what women and novelists describe as "a horrible fascination." Several years ago a number of partially decayed coffins were removed from the Cemetery of St. Lazare at Paris to make room for others. The lids of the coffins were removed and the contents photographed, It may have been done from the French love of the growsome; it may have been as a favor to some writer who wanted a bit of realism in that line. But, for whatever reason it was done, it makes a knock-down argument for the cremationists. Also it is a source of economy-it takes away your appetite

Some of the other interesting things of which you may possibly have a glimpse at the crema-tory office are jabout a dozen black tin canisters, which are kept in the big iron safe. These canisters are tied with black ribbon and scaled with a heavy black seal. Each one is labelled "Ashes of — —," and is signed by the person who deposited them there. You will find out about the tin canisters and various other things if you will take the trouble to read this list of questions and answers, which is another interesting possession of the office, and is

other interesting possession of the office, and is called a cremation catechism:
Q.—What is cremation? A.—The reduction of a human body to bone ash by direct fire in open retorts or on the pyre.
Q.—What is incineration? The reduction of the human body to bone ash by extreme heat in a closed retort.
Q.—What difference is there between the two processes as to the final result? A.—None whatever. One is as efficient as the other, but incineration is preferred by some for sentimental reasons. incineration is preferred by some for senti-mental reasons.
Q.—Which of the two ways is in practice at Fresh Pond? A.—Incineration in a partly per-forated fire-clay retort.
Q.—Why perforated? A.—To allow for escape of gases during the early part of the incinera-

Q.—Why perforated? A.—To allow for escape of gases during the early part of the incineration.

Q.—Do these gases escape directly into the outer air? A.—No, they pass first into a combustion chamber above the retort, where they are burned and purified before entering the flues.

Q.—What is the actual time of complete incineration of a body? A.—From one to three hours, according to condition, age, and structure of the body.

Q.—What ashes result? A.—From children, one half pound to adults five bounds per body.

Q.—How are they gathered at Fresh Pond? A.—With steel tools from the bottom of the retort; then the ash from the clothing is fanned out, iron particles removed with a magnet, and the clean bone ash securely placed in a black tin canister and sealed.

Q.—What becomes of them after that? A.—They are kept scaled and locked up at the company's office until the family selects an urn and niche, and deposits them at the columbarium, or takes them away.

Q.—How about funeral services? A.—The new Urn Hall makes the impression of a chapel; any kind of funeral service may be held there without extra charge. Clergymen, as a rule, officiate at the house, occasionally at the crematory; masonic services take place quite often; sometimes a friend speaks; but organ service is provided at Fresh Pond with every inclineration.

Q.—Is there any special provision as to clothing? A.—None at Fresh Pond. The body, until it enters the crematory, is treated exactly as if for earth burial. The undertaker who had charge of it at the house remains with it until the retort encloses it. The wrapping in an alum-soaked muslin sheet serves only to prevent premature ignition—of clothing pending the moment of introduction into the resort. Otherwise the clothing remains untouched.

Q.—Cremation is altogether optional in this country? A.—It is up to the present. Epidemics may othere is it compulsory? A.—In Paris, for instance, where in the furnaces creeted by Q.—Where is it compulsory? A.—In Paris, for instance, where in the furnaces erected by

authors and actors, theosophists and cotton merchants, fighters and thinkers. Here is the list:

Adams, Chas. Francis, Boston.

Adder, Dr. Felix, N. Y.
Baske, Mrs. Lillie Dev.
Assariow, Samuel L. M. N. Y.
Baske, Mrs. Lillie Dev.
Assariow, Samuel L. M. N. Y.
Bolton, the Rev. W. W.
Boston, the Rev. W. W.
Boston, the Rev. W. W.
Bolton, the Rev. W. W.
Bolton, the Rev. W. W.
Carnegle, Andrew, N. Y.
Chadwick, the Rev. J. Cambridge, Mass.
Clarse, the Rev. A. T., Atlanta, Ga.
Clay, Cassius Marcellus, Whitehal, R. Y.
Cobb. Advination, D. C.
Cobb. Autustus G. N. Y.
Cobb. John Storer.
Cochran, D. H. Hrookiyn.
Conway, Moncure D. N. Y.
Croby, Mrs. J. C. Jennie
June), Y.
Croby, Mrs. J.
C. Jennie
June), Y.
Croby, Mrs. J.
C. Jennie
Jennyck, W.
Jennet, Chicago,
Francisco,
Francisco

Ring, Gen. Horatio C. N.Y.

\*\*Eknox. Thomas W. K.Y.

Lawrence, the Right Rev.

William Boston.

Of these Prof. Child, Thomas W. Knox, Mark

M. Pomeroy, and Lucy Stone have died within
a few years and been cremated, either here or at
Boston. John Storer Cobb. the Rev. Mr. Sendder, Henry M. Taher, and others have had members of their family cremated. Kato Field's rema ns will be cremated when they are brought
back to this country. Julia Marlowe Taber has
made provision in her will for the cremation of
her body.

In August of this year there were forty-one
cremations at Fresh Pond. That was, as the
man in the Houston street office cheerfully remarked, the banner month. The average is between twenty-live and thirty a month. In the
ten years since the crematory was built there
have been about 2,000 bodies incinerated there.

The cremation of a body seemsto give especial
opportunities for the fondest care and the most
complete heglect of the remains. For instance,
a certain actress lost a child that was killed in
an accident. She had the child's bady cremated
and has carried the ashes with her ever-since,
They are in a small cylinder six or seven incles
long. The woman has a satchel which will just
hold the cylinder, and in all her travels in this
country or abroad, she carries it with her.

A very rich family here in New York lost a
member of the household. The body was incinerated, the ashes placed in a beautiful casket,
and this, in turn, was sealed in the family wall.

"And there," said the Hon-ton street man,
with deep pride, "there it slaved," Just as clean
and nice as when it was put in."

He made it seem as if fate had been extremely
unkind to the poor people who hadn't been
lucky onough to be cremated and then placed the urn
containing the ashes in a niche in her sleeping
room, She keeps fresh flowers around it con-

stantly, so that it seems to be embowered in roses or violets or lilies.

Some of the urns are not so romantically cared for, however. There are a goodly number of them in safety deposit vaults in Wall street. It wouldn't be a had place for some people to be after death. Hetty Green would probably like it immensely.

A good many more are placed in the niches of the columbation at Fresh Pond. A niche costs from \$10 to \$15 for "once and all," as the Houston man buts it. When an urn is put into a niche and the opening closed it cannot be removed except by an order from the office. An additional urn may be put in, but nothing removed. It is easier to show extravagant care of these ashes than of a buried body, but it is just as easy to neglect them. Once the ashes are locked in the iron safe of the company some people seem to lose all care or responsibility for them. In such cases they are transferred to the columbatium.

"Widows are queer," said the man at the office. "Oh, I tell you I know people's accrets. I'm like a lawyer or a doctor—only I don't tell what I know. But—those widow! You know they promise their husbands they'll keep their ashes in the house, and they do, for a year, perhaps. And then they want to get married again, and they send the sshes to the columbarium.

"But, dear me! that year is more than the barium."

"But, dear me! that year is more than the poor man would have had if he had been but in a grave. People visit our columbarium just as they do a grave. They go out there Sunday afternoons and take wreaths and sit by the niche where the ashes of some loved one are, just as others do beside a grave.

"Don't some people argue against cremation because they think it would be used as a cloaz to conceal crime?"

"Yes but there isn't anythica to the." "Don't some people argue acainst cremation because they think it would be used as a cloak to conceal crime? "Yes, but there isn't anything in that. We have had 2,000 cremations, and never once has there been any question about the integrity of the death certificate or the circumstances of the death. If there is the least question of anything we do not take the body. We are not obliged to cremate any one." "Why isn't embaiming preferable to cremation?"

"Why isn't embaining preferable to cremation?"
"It is a butchery of the body. Why, embaining a body before cremation even changes the color of the ashes. The ashes of a child's body are white, sometimes as white as snow. Those of a grown person are grayish and as heavy as gravel. When the body has been embaimed the ashes are pink; often have green spots on them. Oh, people will come around to cremation yet. If they would stand over a grave and think—think of all that grave means, they would not nesitate an instant. Here is what Kate Field said about it, and Mr. Kohlsaat of Chicago will see that her wishes are carried out:

"Cremation is not only the healthlest and out:

"Cremation is not only the healthiest and cleanest, but the most poetical way of disposing of the dead. Whoever prefers loathsome worms to ashes possesses a strange imagination. I have in my will made express provisions for the cremation of my body, in such terms as no friend or fee of mine would think of disregarding even after I am dead.

"A good many Christian people hesitate about cremation because they have some vague idea that it's going to interfere with the resurrection. Well, Bishop Fallows disposes of that by asking how, if cremation should cause difficulty regarding the resurrection body, would the martyrs, God's noblest saints, who were burned at the stake, be clothed upon with their material forms."

The following table gives the birthplace, sex, and relative age of 1,880 persons cremated at Fresh Pond: 979 Holland
688 Cuba
57 Kussis
58 Beigium
59 Canada
17 West Indies
11 Avia Minor
10 Cn Mediterranean
15 Vious Sea Islands
15 Unknown United States... ttreriand ... Scotland... Sweden and Norway. Denmark They are classified: ......1,213 Women .... 98 Giris......

AFRICA'S NEW BISHOP. The Head of the M. E. Church in the Bark Continent.

Bishop Joseph Hartzell, D. D., LL. D., who was elected at the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to fill the Bishopric made vacant by the retirement of

Bishop Taylor from the head of the missionary work in Africa, is making preparations to leave this country the latter part of November for a tour of inspection in his new field. At present he is in this city, and he will preach this morning in the Union Methodist Church on Forty-eighth street, and on Monday he will speak at the preachers' meeting in the Methodist Book Concern Chapel on "Africa as a Mission Field." This meeting will be open to the



The new missionary Bishop is of medium height and of muscular build, and his hair and beard are white. Among the ministry of his Church he is held in high esteem, and in the South, where most of his life has been spent, he is very popular. The Bishon is the son of Michael and Nancy Hartzell of Moline, Ill., who celebrated the rixtieth anniversary of their wedding day last May. He was sorn in Moline in 1841. At the age of 16 years he entered the Northwestern University at Bloomington, Ill., and from there went to the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evansville. He spent eleven years in these institutions fitting himself for the ministry. Before he left the Garrett Institute he proved his courage by swimming out during a storm to a rehomer wrecked on the lake shore and saving the lives of four men. The young preacher stayed in Illinois for two years. In February of 1870 he was transferral to New Orleans, where for three years he was the pastor of the St. Charles Avenue Church. During his pastorate there he became deeply interested in the work of the Church among the negroes, and when by the rules of the Conference he was oblized to give up his pastorate the head of the third world in the head of the conference he was oblized to give up his pastorate there he founded many schools and churches, and devoted himself to the practical work of the Church. He founded the Sunfhestern Advocate, and was its editor for nine years.

In 1882 Mr. Hartzeli was elected Assistant Sereiary of the Freedman's Ad and Educational Society, and since then his work has been mainly amone the narrown of the Sunfhestern Advocate, and was its editor for nine years.

In 1882 Mr. Hartzeli was elected Conference decided to retire Hishop Taylor on account of age, the level and in May of this year. As the executive editor of the sectety free and One-rence at Omaha in 1892 and at Cleveland in May of this year. As the executive soller of the sected he has handled more than St.000,000, and his work has been most successful. When the General Missionary C MISHOP JOSEPH C. HARTZELL. The new missionary Bishop is of medium height and of muscular build, and his hair

Philadelphia Chick-ns.

"The idea that Philadelphia chickens are the best is not a mere fancy." said a poultry man. 'They are really the best. There is something, in the soil of the country around Philadefohia that is farorable to the best growth and development of the chicken. But as there is something in other paris of the country that promotes the highest development of the horse."

Every palate pleasing delicacy: the world's best vintages. Before or after the sire visit the new Hotel Manhattan, 43d and Madison av.—Ada,

VOLUNTEER GIRLS ROBBED THIEVES ENTERED THEIR ROOMS TWICE AT NIGHT.

Queer Circumstances Connected with the

Carrying Off of funds Belonging to the Harlem Branch of Ballington Seoth's Forces-The Police Not Notified, Two pretty young women who belong to Balington Booth's American Volunteers, and are in charge of the work of saving souls at the Hariem post, told a startling tale yesterday of having been chloroformed and robbed in the flat, where they lived at 175 East 123d street. The story was not told origingally to the police, but as soon as Capt. Haughey of the East 196th street station heard of it, he sent two of his ward men out to investigate it. Their inquiries, up to the time they reported to Capt. Haughey last night, had only served to

mystify them, and for the time, at least, to

make them skeptical as to part if not the whole

of the story of the robbers.

The young women who say they were robbed are Nellie Denman and Ediak Bjurberg. Both were privates in the Salvation Army, but since they have belonged to Commander Booth's forces they have been promoted. Edith Bjurberg is now a Lieutenant, and Nellie Denman is a Captain. About two months ago Nellie was sept to Harlem to take charge of the post. Edith went with her as second in command. The young women are very different in appearance. Capt. Denman is slender, with light hair and a long, oval face surmounted by

a high forehead. She is of the melancholy type. Miss Bjurberg is plump, with a round, rosy face and curly hair, and so full of life and fur that Capt. Denman says she has often thought of reproving her for her freedom of manner, and would have done so if she were not satisfled that Lieut. Bjurberg was so good at heart.

The American Volunteers hold their Harlem meetings in Orpheus Hall, 124th street, just east of Third avenue. Capt. Denmin and Lieut. Bjurberg have been very successful in getting in collection money to meet their exthe habit of carrying home in a little satchel. More than once, she says, she and Lieut. Bjurberg were followed when they left the hall, or after conducting an opn-air Saturday night neeeting at 122d street and Third avenue, and sometimes they were spoken to by men. "I didn't think much of this then,"

Denman said yesterday, "for I thought the men were attracted by Lieut. Bjurberg, but now I shall be afraid of my life."

weeks ago the first chapter of the robbery mystery began. One night Capt, Denman brought home \$49. She rolled all the bills toke her and tucked them away before she went to bed. When she and Lieut. Bjurberk arose the next day they did not observe that anything was wrong about the flat, but when a little later Capt. Denman had occasion to go to her store of money, she found that \$30 had been abstracted. This alarmed her, but she did not report the matter to the police, her friends say because she was afraid of creating alarm in the minds of her family. She belongs in Newark. After that the rent for Orpheus Hall was paid every week, so as to have as little money on hand as possible, and what there was was left in the little satchel and this was hung behind Capt. Denman's bedroom door and concealed by hanging a uniform cape over it. weeks ago the first chapter of the robbery mys-

was was left in the little satchel and this was hung behind Capt. Denman's bedroom door and concealed by hanging a uniform cape over it.

On Thursday night the flat was robbed again. That night Capt. Denman had a young woman friend visiting her, and this friend shared her bed. They occuried a room opening into the parlor of the four-room flat, and, like the parlor, having a window looking out upon the street. Lieu. Bjurberg slept in a room which connects the parlor and the kitchen. When they all retired the satchel was hung up in its accustomed place. It contained \$45. Capt. Denman says that all the windows were closed, and their fastenings were made secure. Along about 5 o'clock Miss Denman's friend awoke and remained awake until they arose to dress about 7 o'clock. She noticed before that time that the bedroom floor, which had been closed when they retied, was open. She got up before Capt. Denman did.

"Why, where is my dresses?" she cried. "All my clothes are gone."

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"All Denman jumped out of bed. Sure enough, she says, her friend's clothing and her own were gone. They ran out into the parlor and from there into Lieut. Bjurberg's room. In Miss Bjurberg's room they saw lots of evidence that thieves had been at work in the house. Bureau drawers were open, and their contents ecutered on the floor, and beside Miss Bjurberg's bed were strips of torn handkerchiefs and underclothing.

"Edith! Edith! Wake up!" cried Capt. Denman, shaking Miss Bjurberg of could awake her," said Capt. Denman yesterday. "She seemed as if she were dazed or stunefied in some way. We didn't think then about being chloroformed, although the strips of cloth might have made us think of it. It was afterward, when we felt sick, that we came to the conclusion that the drug had been used."

When Miss Bjurberg was aroused, a draught attracted the attention of Capt. Denman, and, following it up, she found that it came from an onen window in the

Then it came out that about ten years ago the whole Denman family had been chlore-formed one right, and their house in Newark robbed.

When the police got around to Capt. Denman's apartments the only evidence of the robbery they could find was algauare hole that had been torn in some mosquito netting which had filled the bathroom window frame. This netting had seen tacked to the frame outside the sash. Looking out of the window, one could see how thieves might have got in there. This window and the kitchen window beside it open uron a light shaft which runs up between the house the women occupied and a row of 24-story frame tenements to the west of it. Down through this shaft is a fire escape ladder, and the landing from Lapt. Denman's floor is in front of her kitchen window, and leading along nearly to her bathroom window. A person could easily gain access to the fire escape, either from another floor of the same building or from the roof of the wooden house next door. By langing out from the outside of the fire escape landing a person could reach the bathroom window and raise it if it were unlatched, and then crawithrough it. There are some things, however, about the condition of that window which raise doubts in the minds of the police as to whether it was tampered with at all except from the inside.

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Then, the police say, it would have been natural for a person tearing away the mosquito netting from the outside to reach to the furthest part of it, and outil it out by drawing the hand toward the body of the intruder. The netting is torn only on the side nearest the free escape, and th

Thomas C. Kadien receiver of the property of Peter N. Philips of Long Island City upon the

Hilton's

Famous

Specific

Cure

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ana

Prevention

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Retail

Druggists

Crittenton

penses and this money Capt. Denman was in

the When they got to their little flat the money

was at first put away in a bureau drawer. Six

MISS M'DONOUGH WANTS \$5,000. A Receiver Appointed in Her Damage Suit County Judge Garre tson yesterday appointed

motion of Louis J. Grant, counsel for Miss Mary McDoncugh of this city. In June Miss McDonough obtained a judgment against Philips for \$5,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage. No appeal was taken from the judgment, and last week Philips and his mother were examined in supplementary proceedings before Judge Garrettson. On the day the judgment was rendered against Philips a mortgage for \$12,000 upon three houses, 100, 102, and 104 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, was 102, and 104 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, was recorded in the office of the Clerk of Kings county. The houses are owned by Philips, and the mortrage was given by him to his mother. Philips holds a contract for building a school-house in East Eighty-fifth street, this city. He tostified that the contract was his mother's, and that he supervised the work for his board and clothes. His mother, he declared, had received all the money paid on account of the contract, but the mother said she did not keep any books. Receiver Kadlen will furnish a bond to the amount of \$2,500, and will take charge of Philips's property on Monday.

Take the Famous NO 3.

> husband of the woman, the other defendant, Lung Gee Pon, being at large. Wong doesn't know whether Louie or Lung is harboring his wife, but he believes she is in Chicago. The woman is Ah Heung, and Wong mar-ried her on Aug. 19,1893, before Justice of the Peace T. B. McDevitt, in the North Portland district of Oregon. They lived in Portland a year, and then came to this city. Wong has a laundry at 131 East Seventh street, and lives at 17 Mott street, where he has a flat, hang fish heads, fins, and other things that

CHINESE WIFE ELOPES.

TWO POLICEMEN HELD HER HUS-

BAND AND HELPED HER LOVER.

Wong Hang Sues Two Chianmen for Bame

mees for Alleasting Ah Heung's Affections from Him-One of Them, Louis Git, Lodged in Ludiow Street Jall Yesterday.

In the first action ever brought here to recover

damages for the alienation of the affections of

a Chinese woman, Louis Git, a Chinaman, was

gering and put into Ludlow street jail, on or-

der of Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court

in default of \$1,000 bail. Louis is only one

of the defendants sued by Wong Hang, the

arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Wal-

before the front door of which, in the hall, keep away the bad spirits. His wife had seemed quite domestic to him, and he had been going off on little trips to other cities, supposing that she was attending to her domestic duties at home. Wong went to Boston on Sept. 29 to collect

ome money, and he did not return until Oct.5. some miner, and are not return than octors.

His wife was in the flat when he got back, but he noticed that her former look of nappliness was gone, and she seemed to held sloof from him. They had previously lived on excellent terms. He also noticed that some of her effects were missing. He says now that her arfections had been alienated while he was away and that an incident had occurred of which also know her husband would disanbrove. The incident is referred to in affidavits of Wong Wang and that an incident had occurred of which also know her husband would disanbrove. The incident is referred to in affidavits of Wong Wang and that an according to the house of Wong Hang. It appears that Wong Wing change frank in the sample of the wong Hang and also wife. The two men went up to the Wong Hang flat, but as they were about to knock they heard sounds of revelry within. They thought they hold mistaken the flat, but on listening, heard the voice of Mrs. Wong Hang and two C inamen within, but not the voice of Wong Hang, Wong Wah looked through the keyhole, and says he saw Mrs. Wong Hang sitting on the knee of Louic Git. They heard Louic coaxing her to flee with him to Chicaso. He said they would go thence to San Francisco. Leuie wanted her to go that night, but she said she was afraid that she would be seen by her husband friends, and that her husband would bring her back.

Lung Gee Pon interposed at this stage that the husband first, but she said thou take anything belonging to him with you."

As they talked about the matter the three persons within kept cating and drinking. The man told the woman that she could get her things together and dress as an American girl, and they would take her off in a carriage. She still refused to go, saying she wanted to soe her husband first. It was then arranced that she should do up part of her clothes, and they would see the name of her clothes, and they would see the name of her clothes, and they would see the man told the woman they of her would be gone aday or two. He left the

HE STABBED PASSERS BY.

A Madman in Chatham Square Armed

With an Oyster Knife, Joseph Reilly, a laborer, who works at night on the docks, was going to his home at 190 Park row at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when he met a mar at Chatham square whom he asked for a match. With a scowl the stranger muttered something about conspira-cies to take his life, and before Reilly suspectde his intention he struck him tiwce. At the time. Reilly says, he noticed that the blows stung peculiarly, and not caring to get in a fight with a stranger, he ran for a policeman. A block up the street Reilly met Patrolman Laughman of the Elizabeth street station. He told him that he had been struck twice by a stranger who muttered and talked to himself in a peculiar manner. Laughman said that he would go and see the man. After walking a few feet the pair passed under a gas lamp.

in a peculiar manner. Laughman said that he would go and see the man. After walking a few feet the pair passed under a gas lamp, and the policeman then saw for the first time that Reiliy was covered with blood.

"Who cut you?" he demanded.

"No one," renifed Reiliy, but looking down, he too, saw the blood. "My God," he cried, "that chap stabbed me." It was found that Reiliy had been stabbed once in the left breast and once in the arm. Together the policeman and the wounded man hurried to Chatham square. There Reiliy pointed out the beiligerent stranger. Standing near him was a second man bleeding from; a wound in the head. Still muttering to himself, the stabber was watching the bleeding man in front of him. Then he drew back his arm to stil' c a second blow at the man, who seemed to be too dazed to defend himself.

"Hi, there?" called Laughman, "what defiantly at the policeman.

"The officers of the law, too, are leagued against me." he shouted. "but I defy you all."

Laughman approached the man cautiously, appreciating the fact that he had a maniae to deal with. Suddenly the madman rushed at Laughman closed in and seized his antaxonist around the body, and the two fell to the ground. The madman fortunately seemed pos acased of a single idea, and that was to get the officer's throat in his grasp. Failing in this, he again remembered his weapon, and made a frantic effert to free h's right arm. Laughman caught the arm, and twisted the weapon from his grasp, throwing it into the street. It proved to be an oyster opener's knife. Over and over the men rolled, the two wounded men standing by until a second toliceman arrived. Then it needed only a ran of his nightstick to taxe all the fight out of the crazy man. At the station house. Wirzemann said he was Ocerl Wirzemann, a butcher, living at 78 Rowerry, had their wounds dressed by a surgeon in the station house. Wirzemann said he was on the station house. Wirzemann said he was on the lead, attuaning him.

Yesterday morning Bereili was arraigned in the Centre Street

Fell from a Rear Window of a Broadway

George Eichhorn, 15 years old, of 612 Sixth street, fell out of a rear window at 810 Broadway some time on Friday afternoon, and the fact was not discovered until midnight, when he was found unconscious in the back yard. His groans had attracted the attention of the watchgroans had attracted the attention of the watchman at 808 Broadway. Fichhorn was taken to
St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was found that
his skull was fractured. He was not identified
until yesterday morning, when his brother went
to the hospital. George, he said, was employed
in the book atore of Gustave E. Stechert att810
Broadway, and as he had not returned home at
the usual hour on Friday evening search was
made for him.
It is supposed that the boy fell out of a window while trying to close the tron algebra.